

SEDALIA BAZOO

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President and Manager.

Official Paper of the City of Sedalia

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Business office..... 48
Job rooms.....169"Old Glory" had a firm hold on
Sedalia yesterday.Blue and gray are two mighty pretty
colors separately, but when they are
combined their radiance shines with a
luster which shames the sun and a
beauty which discounts the moon.The Chicago Herald, says the
Globe-Democrat will publish an arti-
cle as to where Columbus landed. The
people of Sedalia are of the opinion
that he landed in Pettis county
somewhere, but if Jefferson
City does not believe it she is not
compelled to do so—Columbus is
something of a back number anyhow.Sedalia has won many new friends
among the hundreds who are at pre-
sent within her gates—friends who will
consider her many advantages when
the capital removal question comes
up two years hence. Her handsome
dwellings, her long lines of business
buildings, her shaded and well paved
streets, her thousand advantages over
her neighbor, sitting like a last year's
bird's nest on the Missouri's barren
bluffs, will remain as a pleasant re-
minder of their visit here and they
will give her the hand of fellowship
whenever the opportunity arises.One peculiarity of the peach is that
it is regularly killed out in April and
as regularly appears in profusion in
the markets in July. As if ashamed
of this conduct it comes in with a
blush on its cheek and by extreme
sweetness seeks to make us forgive
and forget its tergiversation. To for-
give is easy, but who can forget his
annual unnecessary pang? Each
spring we are deeply concerned in the
state of the weather or health of the
bugs, and as regularly ready, as the
twelve months roll around, to believe
that, owing to frost or borers, the
peach crop is destroyed. But the sun
in his course brings the fruit in its
season. Our fears have been vain
and a fine sermon has been read us
on the folly or worry and the wisdom
of trusting Creative Love. Though
churches be closed and pulpits be si-
lent, the peach does some preaching as
July proceeds.When Chairman Brice warns the
democratic party that next year's elec-
tion must be worked for to be won he
says truly, says the New York World,
but something more than work is
necessary. It will be necessary first
of all for the party to deserve success.
This can be done only by a brave and
resolute adherence to the broad prin-
ciples of democracy which the party
professes, a determined hostility to
everything which wrongs the people,
a faithful advocacy of equal laws and
the equal rights of all men before the
law. There must be no step back-
ward from the party's position in an-
tagonism to plutocracy, class legisla-
tion, extravagance in government and
all unnecessary taxation. In the
second place it will be neces-
sary to select candidates who truly
represent the party's ideas and prin-
ciples, who will command the enthusi-
astic support of the whole party in
every state, and whose character shall
be a persuasive guarantee of the par-
ty's purpose to every wavering and
doubtful voter. It must be remem-
bered that no man has any shadow of
claim upon the democratic party.
That party is not serving individual
men or their ambitions, but trying to
promote policies of principle, and it
should select its candidates with refer-
ence only to their fitness on the one
hand and their acceptability to voters
on the other. Wisdom as well aswork is required for the winning
of next year's election.There was one grand element in the
reunion which is now being held in
this city and it is this: the north and
south will know each other better.
Meeting as these men meet on the
common ground of brotherhood, the
ground of peace, all past prejudices
will fade away and in the mists of the
past will be buried the wailing cry of
the conquered and the triumphant
song of the conqueror. It is good to
know that not one of those who wore
the gray regret that we are one peo-
ple and have but one flag, and it is
also good to know that not one of
those who wore the blue but now re-
joice that the flag which many and
many a time was torn by the shot and
shell of an enemy is now whole and
flings to the breeze its folds above a
friend—a friend, who like the prodigal
son has come home weary and
wore but glad at last to rest from all
wandering. With all the best who
have assembled here there will proba-
bly be none who will wish to review
the bitterness of war, not one who
will bear back to his home a memory
mingled with the sad past but rather
a new relation which comes of meet-
ing, greeting and fellowship. God
bless the re-united soldiers, ore and
all—those who fought to preserve the
union and those who fought, with all
the ardor of their young hearts for
what they believed to be the south-
land's rights. If these errors, they also
suffered and in their defeat there were
no cowards, not a single drop of
coward blood ran riot in their veins,
and on the other hand there were no
cowards among those who were their
foeman—cowards do not fight, neither
do they forgive.From all over the west come com-
plaints of the tramp nuisance. Since
the commencement of warm weather,
hardly a village within a hundred
miles of Sedalia has escaped attention
at the hands of the gentry who roam
about the country, claiming to be look-
ing for work, but in reality too fond
of roving and living on other people
to settle down to honest lives. The
frequent outrages on railroad trains,
assaults of females on lonely country
roads, robberies and murders, all
demonstrate their lawlessness and
numbers. Village governments are
compelled to employ extra policemen
to keep the pests out of their jurisdic-
tion, but the isolated farms are practi-
cally without protection. In Eu-
rope the governments maintain
mounted police for the country dis-
tricts. They are independent of local
authority but everywhere prove ef-
fective aids to local justice. Being in-
dependent of local influences, they are
a terror to evil doers of all kinds
whose deeds are often charged to
homeless tramps. Perhaps a state
police, consisting of mounted men, to
look after the security of rural dis-
tricts and to co-operate with village
authorities for the maintenance of
peace and the suppression of the tramp
nuisance, might work well in this
country. Study of the subject may
lead to the organization of a rural
police which would be entirely free
from the objections that could be
urged against any police force not un-
der control of local authorities. Cer-
tainly something should be done to
protect those who do not dwell under
the sheltering wing of corporate au-
thority and to extend the arms of
justice into every nook and corner of
the state.

DEAFNESS CAN'T BE CURED

By local applications, as they cannot
reach the diseased portion of the ear.
There is only one way to cure deafness,
and that is by constitutional remedies.
Deafness is caused by an inflamed con-
dition of the mucous lining of the Eus-
tachian Tube. When this tube gets in-
flamed you have a rumbling sound or im-
perfect hearing, and when it is entirely
closed deafness is the result, and unless
the inflammation can be taken out and
this tube restored to its normal condition,
hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine
cases out of ten are caused by catarrh,
which is nothing but an inflamed condi-
tion of the mucous surface.We will give One Hundred Dollars for
any case of Deafness, caused by catarrh,
that we cannot cure by taking Hall's
Catarrh cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.—The Gillman flag stone
is the best for walks.
Ira Hinsdale, Agent.

HEROES AND HEROINES.

These People Are Built By the Realist as
the Plan of a Machine.The hero, in the general sense, is
merely the badge of value. He may
be evil, like Tito; manly, like Ivanhoe;
crazy, like Hamlet, or desolate, like
Enoch Arden; but he must be a crea-
tion. In him we recognize the fruit of
original genius. If he is of our own
time we do not find him a familiar per-
sonage, living, perhaps, next door to us;
yet we acknowledge him without hesi-
tation as genuine. He is the interpreta-
tion of some current, universal desire of
man. This is the hero of romance.
But is it possible to say just what the
realist understands a hero to be? In
the course of discussion the opponents
of romance have appeared unwilling to
admit that romance can adapt itself,
nay, must adapt itself, to the civiliza-
tion it addresses, as well as to that
which it portrays. The hero must be
of his own time, but the novelist must
be of the time he addresses—an indi-
vidual of his own audience. Our real-
ists are abnormally sensitive to the fact
that the world has changed since
Scott's day; but they seem quite un-
aware that romance, in the abstract,
has not changed. To suit the new or-
der of things they hasten to cast away
substance instead of remodeling it.
The new hero must not be extraordi-
nary. Why? Simply because Scott's
and Shakespeare's heroes were extra-
ordinary. We have come into a new
day, they exclaim, therefore we must
have a new order of heroes—to wit: no
heroes at all, but just the baker on the
corner or the shop woman next door.
The point is to prevent the baker and
the shop woman from doing any thing
interesting, especially any thing noble
or thrilling.In this connection I like to use that
word thrilling, it suggests so much in
speaking of fiction, and then it is (like
a red rag to a bull) such a stimulus to
certain critics who live in constant
dread of a sensation. The hero and the
heroine in fiction are but poor ones if
they do not possess the power to thrill
the reader; but how much of a thrill
shall be permitted is a puzzling ques-
tion. The low pressure critics will
have no thrill at all; indeed they de-
mand depression instead. To effectually
secure this they have set up a rule
that makes it inartistic to indulge any
manner of optimism.The heroes and heroines of the real-
ists are built on the plan of a machine
that disappoints every body but the in-
ventor—a machine that does nothing
that is expected of it, nothing that is of
any interest or value. Tragedy is un-
known to these people. Romeo may
die, but his taking off is attended by
the odor of medicine and the disgusting
details of a physician's report. Juliet
rarely dies; she is too much of a philo-
sopher in small matters to be very
greatly moved by a lover's misfortune;
she usually goes out to teach the In-
dians.The view taken by all the masters of
fiction, from Shakespeare down to
Dumas and Hawthorne, has been that
the hero must be an unusual, an extra-
ordinary person; but not an impossible
person. Wonder stories must be
grouped to themselves outside the limit
of novel writing. When we think of a
nineteenth century hero or heroine we
have a pretty definite idea before us. It
is not a steel clad knight and a lady of
the olden time that we call up in our
imagination; the environment forbids.
What we do see, however, is heroic, but
in a different sense. The knight and
the lady of old romance embody the
idea of medieval civilization; the man
and the woman set up by genius are
always exponents, never mere photo-
graphs. To-day civilization has its
forms of heroism and its ideal heroism,
its aspiration towards a certain ideal
state. No fiction of our time will be
lasting if it has not a hero or heroine,
or both, that can be accepted as stand-
ing for some essential element of this
aspiration. To keep faith with the
highest motives of current life is real-
ism in the best sense and romanticism
in the only worthy sense. Heroism lies
in the line of duty and duty grandly
done is the keynote of every truly great
work of fiction.—Maurice Thompson,
in America.

TITLED AMERICANS.

The Fondness of Yankees For the Foreign
Aristocracy."One of the most remarkable things
I've observed in all my experience and
travels around the world," says Count
Valcourt, a writer on heraldry, "is how
fond Americans are of titles and how
proud they are to trace their lineage
back to some illustrious origin. I com-
piled a book of the prominent families
of America a few years ago and sent
out prospectuses. You would be sur-
prised to see how many scions of promi-
nent people offered to pay me to prove
them of noble origin and enroll them
within the magic circles of aristocracy.
The appearance of Mrs. Hammersley,
Duchess of Marlborough, in a box at
the Lyceum Theater created quite a
flurry of excitement the other day.
There are few of the belles of Gotham
who do not envy the Americans who
have allied themselves with the nobil-
ity of Europe. You will remember some
of the more prominent of these alli-
ances. Miss Jerome married Lord
Randolph Churchill, and one of her sis-
ters married Sir John Leslie. Miss
Consuelo Venaga married Viscount
Mandeville, and Sir John Lester Kaye
married Lady Mandeville's sister. Miss
Stevens married Lord Alfred Paget.
Lady Angelsey, Lady Vernon, Lady
Hesketh, Hon. Mrs. Plunkett, Lady
Cartwright, Hon. Mrs. Carrington, Mrs.
Edward Balfour, Hon. Mrs. Oliver
Northcote, Mrs. Baring, Mrs. Beresford
Hope and Lady A. Butler are all nieces
of Uncle Sam. I might of course in-
crease the list."—Chicago Journal.

Comfortable Wrappers.

There is nothing in dress more attrac-
tive than the graceful lounging wrap-
pers that nowadays form a part of
every lady's wardrobe. The materials
used for these garments are light, soft,
wools, in a variety of delightful flower-
like colorings, and with their soft,
clinging fronts of silk they leave noth-
ing in material or color to be desired.
These gowns may follow the Japanese
style, with square sleeves and eccen-
trically draped front, or be modeled
after the Grecian fashion of robe; but
they must always be loose and com-
fortable and not easily disarranged.
There is one feature of these garments
which is sometimes overlooked when
they are made in this country; that is
their freedom from superfluous orna-
ment. Their grace, like the grace of
all Japanese or Oriental dress, lies in
their drapery and stuff and in the man-
ner in which they are made, and not in
extraneous ornament. A fringe of lace
is unknown in the Land of the Chrys-
anthemum. The Greek used bands of
trimming, but not fringes, and lace is a
modern luxury that only dates back to
the Renaissance.—N. Y. Tribune.

Boston's Oldest House.

What is generally believed to be "the
oldest house standing in Boston" has
been transferred from one estate to an-
other for the first time in over two hun-
dred years. The property is known as
the Wells mansion, and is situated at
119 Salem street. This interesting relic
of the colonial period, now used as a
store and tenement, bears a strong re-
semblance in its style of architecture to
the old Dickens house in London. It is
a two-story frame structure, very sub-
stantial, and likely to last another gen-
eration if not torn down to make room
for a modern building. The striking
peculiarity of its exterior is that its sec-
ond story projects six inches or more
beyond the walls of the first—a freak
of construction that can not be account-
ed for on any known ground of practi-
cal use or ornamentation. The title
was examined into by a lawyer, who
discovered that it had not previously
been inquired into since 1681, when it
came into the possession of the fore-
fathers of the present controllers of the
Wells estate.—Boston Transcript.

The Earliest Lens.

The earliest known lens is one made
of rock crystal, unearthed by Layard at
Nineveh. This lens, the age of which
is to be measured by thousands of years,
now lies in the British Museum, with
its surface as bright as when it left the
maker's hands. By the side of it are
very recent specimens of lens which
have been ruined by exposure to Lon-
don's fog and smoke.—Chicago Trib-
une.

SUMMER SWALLOWS.

Some Deceptions That Makes the
Intense Heat More Endur-
able.SHERRY COBBLER.
One tablespoonful powdered sugar.
One slice of orange cut in quarters.
Two small pieces of pineapple. Fill
the glass nearly full of shaved ice,
then fill it up with sherry. Shake
and ornament with berries.GIN FIZZ.
One teaspoon powdered sugar.
Three dashes lemon juice.
One wine glass of Holland or Old
Tom gin.
To be shaken up with cracked ice
and the glass to be filled with seltzer.SILVER FIZZ.
One tablespoon of powdered sugar.
Three dashes of lemon juice.
The white of one egg.
One wine-glass of Old Tom gin.
Shaken with shaved ice and the
glass filled up with seltzer.WHISKY FIZZ.
One teaspoon of powdered sugar.
Three dashes of lemon juice.
One wine-glass of Bourbon or rye
whisky.
Shaken with ice and served with
the glass filled up with seltzer.WHISKY PUNCH.
One tablespoon of powdered sugar.
Juice of half a lemon.
One and a half wineglass of Irish or
Scotch whisky.
Shaken with cracked ice and served
with berries and slices of lemon on
top.BRANDY PUNCH.
One tablespoon of powdered sugar.
One wineglass of brandy.
One half wineglass of Jamaica rum.
Juice of half a lemon.
One piece of pineapple.
Shaken with shaved ice and deco-
rated with berries.BRANDY AND RUM PUNCH.
One wine-glass of Santa Cruz rum.
One half wine-glass of brandy.
Juice of half a lemon.
One slice of orange (cut in quarters)
One piece of pineapple.
Shaken with ice and served with
berries.TOM COLLINS.
Five or six dashes of gum sirup.
Juice of one small lemon.
One large wine glass of Old Tom
gin.
Shaken with shaved ice and the
large glass filled up with plain soda.MEDFORD RUM PUNCH.
One tablespoon of powder sugar.One and a half glass of Medford
rum.One pony of Jamaica rum.
Two or three dashes of lemon juice.
One slice of orange.
Shaken with cracked ice and served
with sliced lime and berries.CLARET PUNCH.
One teaspoon of powdered sugar.
One slice of lemon.
One slice of orange cut into quar-
ters.Fill the tumbler two-thirds full of
cracked ice, fill with claret, shake.

Evils of "Vanity Fair" Marriages.

Thoughtless, haphazard and vanity
fair marriages entail inevitable fruits
after their kind. Where "bad begins
worse remains behind." Thus follow
disappointment, bitterness, distress, di-
vorce. The most heartless desertions
are becoming frequent. The husband,
whose faithful and affectionate wife is
bound to him by tender ties of fortitude,
suffering and helpless children,
slaps society in the face, breaks its puny
restraints as cobwebs and pursues his
own selfish will with impunity. Society
laughs at this, and other graceful
explorers and adventurers of this sort
continue to pick their choice and to do
as they please. Call it "fogyism" or
what you will, the old-fashioned method
of watching after girls and of aiding
them in selecting their associates is the
only safe method for the girls. Say
what you may about fathers and even
mothers "inquiring into the morals of
young men" who seek the society of
their daughters, there is no safety or
sense in not doing so.—Galveston News.

Beat the Slot Machine.

If you drop a nickel with a string at-
tached, keeping the end of the string in
your hand, have you really dropped the
coin? An Iowa judge has decided in the
affirmative. An ingenious youth in that
State tied a thread to a nickel, dropped
the nickel in a slot machine, got what
he wanted, then, withdrawing the
nickel by the thread, repeated the oper-
ation until he had made a clean sweep
of the receptacle's contents. He was
arrested on a charge of theft, but the
judge who tried him held that he had
committed neither burglary, larceny
nor robbery, nor even obtained property
under false pretenses. He had merely
done what the inscription on the ma-
chine told him to do—dropped a nickel
in the slot—and had kept on doing so.
Nothing was said about leaving the coin
where it was dropped. This decision
will probably abate a nuisance.—Chicago
Journal.

Wild Boars at Windsor.

Three wild boars were recently shot
in the Queen's swine garden in Windsor
Great Park, of which two were for her
Majesty and the other was sent to the
Prince of Wales. Wild boar was first
served at the royal table during the
reign of George IV., who was very fond
of it. John Wilson Croker records that
when he was staying with the King at
the Pavilion in January, 1822, his Ma-
jesty "made us all eat some roast wild
boar from Hanover, which was very
good, like pork with a game flavor." Mr.
Croker, on being asked by the King
"what he thought of it," replied: "It is
to pork what pheasant is to fowl,"
whereupon his Majesty observed that
"nothing is so good as fowl; if they
were as scarce as pheasants, and pheas-
ants as plenty as fowls, no one would
eat a pheasant."—London World.

The Way of the Transgressor.

Prominent Citizen (in Oklahoma)—
You ort to have been to meetin', yester-
day, Ike.Alkali Ike—Yaum! Good meetin'?
Prominent Citizen—You bet! Went
off as smooth as velvet till Preacher
Buckskin, ben! told that some feller had
jest jumped his claim down by the
creek, stopped the sermon while he
went down an' sorta moved him off. He
came back in a little while an' finished
the discourse with unusual fire an'
fervor. Tip-top meetin'! You ort to
have been there.Alkali Ike (sadly)—Wish I had. I'm
the feller he sorta moved off.—Jury.

You Can Retire.

Should you have become soured on
this cold world and desire to get away
from the sight of man, there are no less
than four hundred and seventy islands
in the Indian ocean to which you can
retire and become the only living inhabit-
ant and monarch of all you survey.—
Detroit Free Press.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Be it resolved by the council of the city
of Sedalia, Missouri, as follows:That we deem and declare it necessary
that Lamine avenue be paved and curbed
from the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Rail-
road tracks north of Main street, south
to the north line of Broadway and
that this resolution be published for two
consecutive weeks, in the newspaper
doing the city printing.Passed by the council, of the city of Se-
dalia, Missouri, this 29th day of June, 1891.Attest:
E. W. STEVENS,
President of the Council.
B. RAUCK, City Clerk.
6 30 d12t

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. WILLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has
been used for children teething. It soothes
the child, softens the gums, allays pain
cures wind colic, and is the best remedy
for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.
Sold by all druggists throughout the world
91-lyr

How to Cure all Skin Diseases.

Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
No internal medicine required. Cures tet-
ter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face,
hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear,
white and healthy. Its great healing and
curative powers are possessed by no other
remedy. Ask your druggist for Swayne's
Ointment. 1-23-cod4w6m.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCHES.

Internal Arrangement of the Old-Time
Meeting-House.In all the Puritan meetings, as then
and now in Quaker meetings, the men
sat on one side of the meeting-house
and the women on the other; and they
entered by separate doors. It was a
great and much contested change when
men and women were ordered to sit to-
gether "promiscuously." In front, on
either side of the pulpit (or very rarely
in the foremost row in the gallery), was
a seat of highest dignity, known as the
"foreseat," in which only the persons
of greatest importance in the commu-
nity sat.Sometimes a row of square pews were
built on three sides of the ground floor,
and were each occupied by separate
families, while the pulpit was on the
fourth side. If any man wished such
a private pew for himself and family,
he obtained permission from the church
and town, and built it at his own ex-
pense. Immediately in front of the
pulpit was either a long seat or a square
enclosed pew for the deacons, who sat
facing the congregation. This was usu-
ally a foot or two above the level of the
other pews, and was reached by two or
three steep, narrow steps. On a still
higher plane was a pew for the ruling
elders, when ruling elders there were.
What we now consider the best seats,
those in the middle of the church, were
in olden times the free seats.It is easy to comprehend what a
source of disappointed anticipation,
heart-burning jealousy, offended dig-
nity, unseemly pride, and bitter quar-
reling this method of assigning seats,
and ranking thereby, must have been
in those little communities. How the
goodwives must have hated the seating
committee! Though it was expressly
ordered, when the committee rendered
their decision, that "the inhabitants are
to rest silent and set down satisfied,"
who can still the tongue of an envious
woman or an insulted man? Though
they were Puritans, they were first of
all men and women, and complaints
and revolts were frequent. Judge
Sewall records that one indignant dame
"treated Captain Osgood very roughly
on account of seating the meeting
house." To her the difference between
a seat in the first and one in the second
row was immeasurably great. It was
not alone the Scribes and Pharisees who
desired the highest seats in the syna-
gogue.It was found necessary at a very
early date to "dignify the meeting,"
which was to make certain seats, though
in different localities, equal in dignity;
thus could peace and contented pride
be partially restored. For instance, the
seating committee in the Sutton Church
used their "best discretion," and voted
that "the third seat below be equal in
dignity with the foreseat in the front
gallery, and the fourth seat below be
equal in dignity with the foreseat in
the side gallery," etc., thus making
many seats of equal honor. Of course
wives had to have seats in equal impor-
tance with those of their husbands, and
each widow retained the dignity apportioned
to her in her husband's life-
time. We can well believe that much
"discreting" was necessary
in dignifying as well as in seat-
ing. Often, after building a new
meeting-house with all the painstaking
and thoughtful judgment that could be
shown, the discussions over the seating
lasted for years. The pacificatory fash-
ion of "dignifying the seats" clung long
in the Congregational Churches of New
England. In East Hartford it was not
abandoned until 1824.Many men were unwilling to serve
on these seating committees, and re-
fused to "meddle with the seating,"
protesting against it on account of the
odium that was incurred, but they were
seldom "let off." Sometimes the diffi-
culty was settled in this way: the en-
tire church (or rather the male mem-
bers) voted who should occupy the fore-
seat or the highest pew, and the voted
in occupants of this seat of honor
formed a committee, who in turn seated
the others of the congregation.—Atlantic
Monthly.

Irish Horses.

Why is it that the whole world may
be said to beat a good Irish horse for
a hunting find? Sir Richard Green
Price has an answer to the question. It
is that the Irish hunter is brought up to
be handy. Irish gates are few and far
between, and he has to jump banks or
walls for his daily living before he is
even weaned. He is, moreover, hand-
led regularly and when young he is
seldom overbitten or overriden be-
fore he comes into the market. Finally,
from the nature of the soil he has
bone, size and constitution—qualities
which rarely fall him when the higher
feeding of an English stable puts a
finish on his form and manners. Sir
Richard assures us that there is no fear
that Ireland is going to fail us in the
matter of hunters. A recent tour of in-
spection has convinced him that she is
breeding them every year in greater
excellence and abundance.—Chicago
News.—A French doctor is trying to cure
disease by using music instead of medi-
cine. It may help the patient, but won't
it kill some of the neighbors.—Ram's
Horn.

REMARKABLE FACTS.

Heart disease is usually supposed to be
incurable, but when properly treated a
large proportion of cases can be cured.
Thus Mrs. Elmira Hatch, of Elkhart, Ind.,
and Mrs. Mary L. Baker, of Ovid, Mich.,
were cured after suffering 20 years. S. C.
Liebner, druggist at San Jose, Ill., says
that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which
cured the former, "worked wonders for the
wife." Levi Logan, of Buchanan, Mich.,
who had heart disease for 30 years, says
two bottles made him "feel like a new
man." Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold
and guaranteed by A. T. Fleischman, Book
of wonderful testimonials free.